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Supreme Prosecutor's Academy

1. In January 1952 the North Korean Supreme Prosecutor's Academy was in Chongko-tong (approximately XE-368165) in Namsi-dong (124-35, 39-53) (XE-3516), to where it had moved from Manchuria on 20 January 1951. The school is under the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, which is directly responsible to the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly, and in January 1952 was headed by a principal, HAM Nak-kyu, aged 40, a former chief prosecutor of the North Korean government who had been a judge under the Japanese in North Korea.

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2. In January the school had 300 students and 30 professors and instructors, most of them formerly of KIM Il-sŏng University. Students usually come from one of the following groups of persons:
 - a. Persons who have been serving in North Korean army military procurator offices as assistants but who are not qualified to act as prosecutors themselves.
 - b. Apprentices in the offices of county (gun) and city prosecutors.
 - c. Students of KIM Il-sŏng University who have been recommended by the president of the university.
 - d. Candidates recommended by provincial committees of the North Korean Labor Party.
3. The class at the academy in January 1952, the fifth class which had studied at the academy, entered on 20 December 1951 and was scheduled to be graduated on 20 June 1952. Graduates of the academy are generally appointed military procurators in the North Korean Military Procurator's Office¹ or prosecutors in provincial and county offices. Of the 700 graduates of the fourth class, which finished its training in late 1951, 326 were assigned to the Military Procurator's Office, 351 to county prosecutor offices, and 23 to provincial prosecutor offices. Forty-two of the graduates of the fourth class were women and five of them were sent to military offices. Most of the persons assigned to military procurator offices were sent to units of the North Korean army V Corps.
4. Courses taught at the academy included the principles of Marx and Lenin, economics, history of the Labor Party, general law, civil law, criminal law, institutions, labor law, administrative law, international law, code of civil procedure, code of criminal procedure, and political science. There were also discussions on current events and athletic exercises of various types; these activities were voluntary. The schedule of study included a 2-hour period of classes followed by a work period of the same length in the morning, a 5-hour period of classes in the afternoon, and classes from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Mass Trial Regulations

5. At some time prior to April 1952 the following regulations on the mass trial of persons charged with anti-government acts or sympathies were established in North Korea.²

Article 1: The mass trial meeting provided for under these regulations shall be formed in villages and cities for the purpose of trying national traitors who cooperated with the enemy in areas of the Korean Democratic People's Republic which were occupied by the enemy.

Article 2: Each mass trial meeting shall be presided over by one judge and two jurors, who shall be elected by the people for a term of 6 months each.

Article 3: Persons accused shall be tried by a mass trial meeting at the place where the traitorous acts were committed.

Article 4: Notice that a mass trial meeting is being convened shall be made by the chairman of the city or village people's committee.

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Article 5: The judge, accompanied by jurors and clerks, shall call the accused to court at a fixed time, which shall be before the trial is publicly announced.

Article 6: The guilt of the accused may be described by representatives of government administrative agencies as well as by representatives of social groups.

Article 7: Any person attending a mass trial meeting is qualified to become a witness or present evidence, and the accused may defend himself against the accusations.

Article 8: After the trial proceedings are completed, the guilt of the accused shall be discussed by the assembled people, who shall determine at their discretion whether the case shall be referred to a higher people's trial³ or not.

Article 9: After the discussion by the people is concluded, the judge and jurors shall bring in a verdict.⁴

Article 10: The verdict shall show the following:

- a. Whether the accused is guilty or not guilty.
- b. Whether the accused shall be turned over for a people's trial, if found guilty by the mass trial meeting.
- c. What social punishment shall be given the accused, if he be found guilty but not turned over for a people's trial.

Article 11: A mass trial meeting is authorized to inflict the following two types of punishment.⁵

- a. Placing the person convicted on good behavior and probation for 1 to 3 months.
- b. Ordering the person convicted to submit to domiciliary confinement⁶ for 3 to 6 months.

Correction Center at Obong-ni

6. The Haeju Ideological Orientation Center⁷ in late April 1952 had absorbed the Songim Ideological Orientation Center and was in caves along a valley at approximately YC-587699 in Obong-ni (125-59, 38-32) (YC-6069). The center held 6,900 men and 400 women, interned in 45 caves. 4 by 50 by 2 meters each.

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7. The internees were divided into units of twenty members each, which were led by an indoctrination instructor and his assistant. These instructors had absolute power over the internees, and if they detected a defiant or wavering attitude in a prisoner, the prisoner's food allowance was reduced as a penalty. The internees were forced to confess crimes against the people, indulge in self-criticism, and show evidence of wanting to become loyal citizens of the North Korean government. Through the relentless measures of oppression and indoctrination at the center, the internees' belief in ultimate United Nations victory was being shaken, and some of them had become disillusioned and had been converted to Communism by April 1952. Internees were receiving about 550 grams of food daily, most of it millet, soy beans, and sorghum. Every

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3 days a bowl of salted vegetable soup was given every three persons. Because of a lack of sunshine and food and the poor ventilation in the caves, typhoid, relapsing fever, and other epidemic diseases were common at the center in April, and an average of two persons died daily. The internees buried their dead on a nearby mountain slope.

Political Prisoners at Aoji Mine

8. In July 1952 about 1,500 laborers who were charged with being United Nations spies or sympathizers or who were ROK residents who had been imprisoned as reactionaries, were sent to the Aoji-dong (130-24, 42-31) (FC-1508) Coal Mine to work. About the same time another 1,500 laborers were furnished the Aoji mine; they had previously worked at the Ch'olsan monazite mines, and they were replaced in the Ch'olsan mines by women who were relatives of anti-North Korean government persons who had been conscripted for forced labor work. In July 1952 the production of the Aoji Coal Mine was 350 tons per day.

Political Prisoner Farm Labor in Hwanghae Province

9. In July 1952, 3,000 convicts who had been charged with collaboration with United Nations forces or attempting to avoid conscription into the North Korean army were being held in eight labor camps in the Chodo-ri (125-23, 38-41) (YC-0784) and Soha-myon (125-28, 38-38) (YC-1579) areas of Hwanghae Province. Most of the prisoners had joined the Korean Youth Association or the Public Security Unit when United Nations forces occupied the province in late 1950, and are natives of the province. These prisoners were working on various agricultural tasks, such as irrigation, ploughing, rice-planting, and weeding 11 or 12 hours each day, and were permitted to rest only at night. Their schedule included an hour of indoctrination in Communist ideology from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. and another hour from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. There were several Communist converts in the camp who reported on the anti-Communist sympathies or activities of the other prisoners. The prisoners were receiving only about 450 grams of rice and other grain daily and wore used North Korean army uniforms.

10. The prisoners were guarded by a unit of the Guard Department of the North Korean Ministry of Internal Affairs called an installation battalion. The battalion, which was commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel KIM (fnu), aged 32, a member of the North Korean Labor Party, had 500 men. Arms included rifles for the men and two PPSH's for the battalion commander and his deputy. Each of the eight companies of the battalion had one heavy machine gun and four light machine guns. The eight companies each guarded a separate branch camp for the prisoners, and the camps were numbered according to the company designation: the 1 Convict Labor Camp, for example, was guarded by the 1 Company and the 7 Convict Labor Camp was guarded by the 7 Company. The companies, each with 50 to 80 men, were at the following points:

1 Company	YC-049818
2 Company	YC-090793
3 Company	YC-081810
4 Company	YC-084795
5 Company	YC-125807
6 Company	YC-113825
7 Company	YC-207807
8 Company	YC-078839

Uilyul-gun Police Station

11. In July 1952 the Uilyul-gun (125-11, 38-28) (XC-9059) police station of the

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Ministry of Internal Affairs was in a large agate-roofed house which stood some distance apart from other houses at approximately XC-948615, 300 meters north of the village of Chonggong-ni (125-14, 38-29) (XC-9561). Sub-stations were in each myŏn (district) in Ŭllyul-gun, and were directly controlled by the main Ŭllyul-gun station. The principal task of the police was to check on public reaction to the war and to investigate persons suspected of sympathy with the ROK government. Generally these suspects were first spotted and investigated by a block leader and Labor Party member who was in charge of ten or twenty houses, about which he reported to the district police. Persons most closely checked were those who had relatives in the ROK or who collaborated with the United Nations when the United Nations occupied Ŭllyul-gun in the fall and early winter of 1950.

12. In late June 1952 the Ŭllyul-gun police station was at approximately XC-924645 and was headed by KIM Ch'un-sŏp (6855/2504/3610), a member of the North Korean Labor Party, who was assisted by KIM Sŏng-ch'an (6855/2052/6363). The organization, function, and officers in charge of various units of the station are shown below.

Personnel Section, CH'OE Tal-pin (1508/6671/1755).

Administration Section, PAEK Sa-yong (4101/1102/3938).

Inspection Section, CHŎN Yong-un (6558/7893/7189).

- 1 Unit (two men): political crimes.
- 2 Unit (two men): economic crimes.
- 3 Unit (two men): business firms and employees.
- 4 Unit (two men): forgery of official documents.
- 5 Unit (two men): statistics on population, military conscription, schools and students, and other groups.

Public Safety Section, KIM Ch'i-pok (6855/5268/4395).

Facilities Unit: licensing and inspection of theaters, parks, houses, roads, bridges, and other public facilities.

Sanitary Unit : checking of restaurants, slaughter houses, stock yards, and epidemic disease areas.

Citizenship Identification Card Section, HAN Wŏn-kun (1728/0337/2704): Identification cards, marriage licenses, death certificates, and other similar documents.

Confidential Section, KIM In-ch'an (6855/0088/3605): custody of important documents and official seals of the police station.

Preliminary Examination Section, HAN Hyo-ul (7281/1321/0044): preparation of evidence and documents needed for action in court before the trial is held.

Cell Section, YUN Tŏk-man (1438/1795/3341): supervision of the quarters of prisoners and their feeding.

Training Section, O Kwang-yun (0702/0342/3387).

Indoctrination Section, PAK Yong (2613/5391).

13. In late June there were 52 members of the Ŭllyul-gun police station, 38 of whom were members of the North Korean Labor Party. Their average age was 27 years, the chief, KIM Ch'un-sŏp, aged 37 years, being the oldest.

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KIM received 1,400 North Korean won monthly, and section chiefs and ordinary policemen received between 1,000 and 1,250 won. All received a daily ration of 600 grams of grain, about a third of it rice, and were given each year a pair of shoes, one summer uniform, and one winter uniform. They were armed with rifles, some pistols, and two light machine guns.

Local Self-Defense Unit

14. A branch of the Democratic Youth Alliance was formed in Kosong-gun (128-20, 38-35) (DT-4270) on 27 May 1952 and was designated as a self-defense unit. The branch had sixty members, who were from 18 to 30 years of age. They had been given the responsibility of guarding important points on the high-ways and the coast in the area to check the infiltration of United Nations agents and detect any indications of United Nations preparations for landing operations. They had no uniforms but wore varying types of civilian clothes. North Korean authorities planned to have this self-defense unit become a guerrilla unit should United Nations forces advance into the area. The Self Defense Unit of the Kosong-gun branch of the Democratic Youth Alliance was under the supervision of the Kosong-gun detachment of the Ministry of Social Security; the detachment headquarters was in Yudong-ni (127-59, 38-50)

1. [] Comment. [] the North Korean army military procurator's office was controlled by the North Korean procurator-general, who appoints the chief of the military procurator's office. The training of officers for this military branch in the ordinary government training school for prosecutors is therefore logical.
2. [] Comment. Most of the trials by this method were held in early 1951, shortly after the authority of the North Korean government was re-established in areas which had been occupied by United Nations forces. Presumably, however, the regulations are still in force.
3. [] Comment. The term "people's trial" here probably means a trial in a regular government court.
4. [] Comment. Usually the opinions of party members prevail.
5. [] Comment. North Korean policy on the punishment of collaborators []
6. [] Comment. Domiciliary confinement prohibits a person from stepping outside his home, and he is constantly watched by Labor Party members who live in the vicinity. If the accused violates this prohibition, the period of his sentence may be extended or the case may be referred to a regular court.
7. [] Comment. No reason was given for calling the camp the Haeju Ideological Orientation Center; the camp location given here is about 30 miles north of Haeju.

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